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THE  
MASTERS, WARDENS,  
AND  
ASSISTANTS

OF THE GILD OF

Barber-Surgeons of Norwich,

BY  
CHARLES WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S.E.

SECOND SERIES.

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*Farrold and Sons, The Empire Press, Norwich.*

1900.



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MASTERS, WARDENS,  
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*FROM THE YEAR 1439 TO 1723.*

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# The Barber-Surgeons of Norwich.

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THE names of the persons comprised in the list were copied from the Assembly Books of the Corporation, preserved in the Muniment Room, at the Castle Museum, in Norwich.

It includes the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Gild of Barber-Surgeons. A craft, the origin of which in Norwich began at an extremely remote period, and of its history and subsequent progress no records exist.

The art of the Barber, which consisted of phlebotomy, the dressing of wounds, etc., was practised in Greece about 420 B.C. Their shops were then, as in more modern times, celebrated as places of gossip. Barbers were introduced into Rome from Sicily, B.C. 299. Evidence of their existence in London, so early as the time of Edward I., 1272—1307, is shown by a law of the City, in which Barbers who were so bold and daring as to expose blood in their windows, instead of having it privily conveyed to the Thames, were subject to a fine of two shillings.

The origin of gilds runs back to great antiquity. There is ample testimony to prove that gilds were established in different parts of England in Anglo-Saxon as well as in Norman times, indeed they are mentioned in Domesday Book. The Merchants' Gild in Yarmouth was founded in 1207, the Great Gild at Bury before 1182, and the Trinity Gild at Lynn long before the reign of King John. In the time of King Stephen, the Weavers in the great towns of

England were associated in gilds. One was founded at Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, in the time of Canute, a period coeval with the foundation of St. Benet's Abbey, in Norfolk.

The Barbers' Gild of London is well known to have flourished in 1308. The evidence of this is contained in the archives preserved in the Town Clerk's office, where it is recorded that in that year, one Richard le Barber was elected, and presented by the Barbers to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to be sworn as Master of the Gild, for the purpose of keeping order among the members.

The origin of the Barbers as a gild in Norwich may be traced to the same period.\* In 1388 the Townsmen of Norwich were required to make a return to the writ issued by Richard II., as to the ordinances of the gilds and the date of their foundation. They made reply, that as to their origin, it was "Whereunto the memory of man reacheth not," and also stated that "a Brotherhood there is, ordained of Barbers in the City of Norwich, and they hear mass every Midsummer Day at the Charnel House in the Close," etc., etc. This was signed by Philip Barbur, James Barbir, and Thomas Barbyr.†

In early ages it became absolutely necessary that followers of trade should band themselves together into fellowships or gilds for trade purposes, and for protection, at the same time not forgetting the observance of charity and religious duties; for most of the gilds, if not all of them, began in a religious form, and the greater number remained so during their existence. Those in towns glided into a purely secular or trade fraternity. It is not so well known that in the last year of Henry VIII., the craft-gilds very nearly suffered the same fate as the monasteries; after a temporary eclipse, they shone forth again as companies, robbed indeed of their religious character, which had been one of the happiest elements of the old gild. The union of the

\* The Barbers of Oxford formed themselves into a Company in 1348.

† "The Barber-Surgeons of Norwich." By Charles Williams. Jarrold, 1897.



"Surjions and Phesicians" with the "Barbours," took place about 1550, that in London having been effected by Act of Parliament in 1540.

The gild books of the Barber-Surgeons are not supposed to be in existence; no such books are to be found among the archives of the Corporation at the Castle Museum, and they are not known to be in any public or private library. The want of such records deprives us of much valuable information as to the origin and progress of the craft, respecting which nothing is known except what may be gleaned from the various Sets of Ordinances, especially those of 1684, which are extremely minute in their directions regarding the conduct of the members.\*

The first Set of Ordinances, of which there is any knowledge, was drawn up in the time of Henry VI. (1422—1471). This set was not intended to apply to any special craft, but to all of them, then eighteen in number. The next set appeared in 1543; this also pertained to all the craft-gilds then in existence.

In 1561 the Physicians and Barber-Surgeons drew up a special set of rules for their own guidance and management, and for the better regulation of the members of the gild.† It appears that at this period all sorts of persons, such as shoemakers, hatmakers, weavers, smiths, and "sondrye women" were in the habit of practising Physic and Surgery. The ordinances directed that Physicians and Barber-Surgeons in the City of Norwich should be formed into one fellowship, and that every member should have been apprenticed within the city, and no member was to undertake a dangerous case without consulting the Master and Wardens, or some "expert man," and all members were to assemble once in three weeks, on a Thursday, to hear a lecture read. One master and two wardens were to be appointed yearly, and sworn before the Mayor. These ordinances were to remain in force "one hole yeare, and

\* "The Ordinances of the Barber-Surgeons of Norwich." *The Antiquary*, September, 1900.

† "The Barber-Surgeons of Norwich." Jarrold, 1897.

then as this howse shall further think god therein."\* The regulations assigned very absolute powers to the master and wardens over the members of the gild.

The next Set of Ordinances, which had increased from six in 1561 to thirty-three, appeared in 1684, and affords ample evidence of the great power and influence that the officers possessed. An assembly was directed to be held quarterly: every member, unless ill, was compelled to be present, under a penalty of three shillings. If a master or warden refused office, a penalty of forty shillings was exacted. Two feast-makers were appointed yearly; refusal to accept the post entailed a fine of three pounds, and the member who absented himself from the feast, was fined. All members were required to be freemen of the city, and were then allowed to take an apprentice, and no one was admitted to freedom unless he had been apprenticed to a freeman, otherwise he must pay a fine of twelve pounds ten shillings.†

At this period (1684) the gild was a large one, and the duties of the Master and Wardens numerous as well as onerous; so much so, that it became necessary to appoint yearly four Assistants, whose duties were to assist the Master and Wardens in their visits to the shops of the Barber-Surgeons, "to search at their will and pleasure." A searcher had been appointed in 1624, but now four were necessary.

A "Bedale" (Beadle) is mentioned for the first time in the Assembly Book in 1605. He was unquestionably a very important officer, and delivered messages to the different members of the craft, summoned them individually to the feasts and to the meetings. There was no postal service in those days.

Small crafts were compelled to group themselves. In Norwich, the wax-chandlers were united to the Barber-Surgeons, the Mercers to the Grocers, in some places the

\* It was the ordinary custom for the Master and Wardens of all the crafts to be sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen yearly, in June or July, and to have the feast in August.

† The *Antiquary*, September, 1900.



Apothecaries to the Grocers. This grouping was the case in all towns. Each craft managed its own affairs independently of the other ; but they were directed to walk together in all processions, especially on their saint's day, and were allowed to carry a single banner. This seems to be the only relation that existed between the united crafts.

The London Gild of Barber-Surgeons was the great authority which guided the measures of many, if not all of the provincial crafts. A volume of ordinances belonging to the York Gild is preserved in the Egerton Collection of Manuscripts at the British Museum. The various details relating to this craft are clearly based on the Ordinances of the London Fraternity ; indeed, they are so far identical, that what applies to one will apply to the other. Even the coats of arms are similar. In 1684 the Ordinances of the London Barbers were revised and augmented ; so were those of Norwich in the same year and on the same lines.

With regard to a coat of arms, the Norwich Gild certainly made use of a common seal, similar in every respect to the one used by the London Gild. An instance of this is to be seen in the Norwich Probate Office, on the seal attached to the Will of Thomas Preston, a Barber-Surgeon (1678). Why the arms of a company should be attached to the Will of a private individual is a mystery ; it establishes the fact that a seal was used by the Norwich craft, and that it was a copy of the one granted to the United Company of Barber-Surgeons of London in 1569. Mr. Sidney Young believes that a great number of the Provincial Gilds of Barber-Surgeons used the London Arms, but he doubts if many of them were legally entitled to do so. The Dublin Gild used them for many years, and at last obtained a grant, but it was the same as the London one.

The list of Masters, Wardens, and Assistants, extends from 1439—1723, a period of 284 years. Unfortunately the list is incomplete, by reason of the loss of several Assembly Books. In one instance there is an interval of ten years,

and in another of forty-eight years. Single years are sometimes omitted, and names occasionally not entered in the books.

The first Assembly Book commences in 1439. Prior to this date the proceedings of the Corporation were kept in the form of rolls, all of which are imperfect and difficult to decipher. After 1723. the books contain no more entries of the swearing of the officers before the Mayor and Aldermen. The absence of entries after this date tend to prove that the gilds had now fulfilled their purpose, and were gradually becoming extinct: this was in a great measure hastened by the tyranny they exercised over the members. At this period tradesmen and merchants were becoming independent of the gilds, and declined to submit to their despotism any longer. Thus the power of the crafts terminated, to be resuscitated in our own time in the form of trade unions. The Ordinances of 1684 show clearly what great influence the gild possessed, and how severely the members were treated.\*

In 1745, after a union of two hundred years, the Surgeons in London severed themselves from the Barbers, and established a company of their own.† This example in course of time was followed by all the provincial crafts, after which the Barbers' Gilds gradually died out. One only remains in existence at the present day, that of London, which still retains possession of its grand old hall in Monkwell Street, and in which are treasured by its 1,615 members the historic deeds, the fine old plate, the painting by Holbein, and the antique furniture, all most ably and fully described by Mr. Sidney Young in his sumptuous work, "The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London, 1890."

At Oxford the craft of Barbers dissolved itself so late as 1850; there were only three members left.

\* The Company of St. George is an example of the extraordinary power exercised by a craft, not only over its own members, but over the whole City of Norwich, as well as the Corporation.

† Separation had taken place previous to the above date in Paris, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

The last of the Barber-Surgeons who practised phlebotomy in London, according to Peter Cunningham, died in extreme indigence early in the last century.

It may be observed how frequently the surname, when repeated, is spelled differently, such as Bolen, Bolayn, Boleyn ; Albone, Holden ; Gutteridge, Goodrick ; Wyth, Wife ; Hobard, Hoberte, Hubbard ; Harman, Harmer.



THE

# MASTERS, WARDENS, AND ASSISTANTS

OF THE GILD OF

## Barber-Surgeons of Norwich,

*FROM THE YEAR 1439 TO 1723.\**

An <sup>o</sup> .	MAGISTRI BARBITONSORUM.†	
1439	Thomas Sutbury	Robert Smyth
1441	John Carles	Sampson Bole
1442	William Pykyng	Thomas Sutbury
1443	Robert Smyth	Sampson Bole
1446	Thomas Wheelan	Robert Smyth
1447‡	Sampson Bole	William Pyking
1463	Robert Bolen	Stephen Leman
1511	Thomas Sylvester	Henry Pygge
1512	John Jeffreys	Robert Bolen
1513	John Jeffreys	Thomas Sylvester
1516	Robert Bolayn	John Boolee

\* My best thanks are due to Mr. J. C. Tingay for the assistance he afforded me in the compilation of this list.

† This is the form of heading under which the names of the Masters and Wardens are entered in the Assembly Books. Every few years the heading is altered at the caprice of the Scrivener to "Barbers and Wax-chandlers," "Barbur-Surgeons and Phesicians" (1550); in 1682 to "Barber-Chirurgeons"; and so on yearly to the end.

‡ The Assembly Books for the next sixteen years are missing.

|| The Assembly Books for forty-eight years lost.

An <sup>o</sup> .	MAGISTRI BARBITONSORUM.	
1517	Robert Bolayn	John Evet
1518	John Evet	Edward Wode
1519	Edward Wode	John Warner
1520	Henry Pygge	John Warner
1521	Henry Pygge	Thomas Sylvester
1522	Robert Boleyn	Thomas Sylvester
1523	Robert Boleyn	John Hoche
1524	John Hoche	Robert Corbey
1525	Robert Corbey	Edward Woode
1526	Henry Pygge	Edward Wode
1527	Henry Pygge	William Lewis
1528	Edmund Warden	William Lewes
1529	Edmund Warden	John Abet
1530	John Abet	Thomas Burman
1531	Thomas Burman	Edmund Woode
1532	Henry Pig	Edmund Woode
1533	Henry Pigge	John Walby
1535	Robert Corbey	John Thorne
1536	John Thorney	
1537	Edmund Warden	John Walby, junior
1538	John Smyth	Clement Notte
1539	Edmund Wode	Thomas Burnard
1540	Henry Holden	John Porter
1542	Henry Pigge	John Warby, senior
1543	William Fuller	John Warby
1544	William Fuller	Henry Albon
1545	John Porter	Henry Albon
1546	John Porter	John Wode
1547	Henry Holden	John Wode
1548	Henry Holden	John Fisshman
1549	John Fisshman	John Warby
An <sup>o</sup> .	BARBOUR-SURGEONS AND PHESICIANS.*	
1550	John Walbye	William Pickering
1551	William Pykering	James Leche
1552	William Pyckering	James Leche
1553	John Woode	Robert Grene

\* This word occurs for the first time in the Assembly Books. Most probably the Surgeons and Physicians were united with the Barbers at this period. The union was effected in the London Companies in 1540.



An <sup>o</sup> .	MASTERS.	WARDENS.	
1554	John Porter	John Wood	Thomas Fulke <i>alias</i> Hoke
1555	John Porter	John Hooke	Stephen Horne
1556	John Porter	Thomas Burman	Stephen Horne
1557	John Porter	Thomas Burman	John Fysherman
1558	John Porter	John Fyshman	William Pykeringe
1559	John Porter	William Pykering	John Grene
1560	Stephen Horne	Robert Grene	John Rollefaunte
1561	John Porter	Robert Brytiffe	William Pyckering
1563	John Fissberman	James Fysher	
1564	James Bylney	Stephen Horne	John Fissberman
1565	Walter Haw	Stephen Horne	Henry Hoke
1566	Walter Haws	Robert Wretham	Thomas Hoke
1567	Walter Haw, senior	Robert Wretham	Ralf Elmham
1568	Robert Brytyff	William Pyckering	Raffe Elmham
1569	Robert Britiff	William Pyckering	James Fyssher
1570	Robert Brytyfe	James Fyssher	John Buttefant
1571	Robert Brytiffe	James Fyssher	John Buttefaunte
1572	Robert Brytiffe	Stephen Horne	John Buttefaunte
1573	Robert Brytiffe	Stephen Horne	Thomas Brettan
1574	Robert Brytiffe	Stephen Horne	Thomas Brettan
1575	William Pyckring	James Fyssher	Thomas Brettan
1576	William Pyckaring	James Fyssher	John Chapman
1577	William Pyckaring	James Fyssher	John Chapman
1578	Thomas Hoke	Stephen Horne	
1579	William Pyckering	Thomas Hooke	Stephen Horne
1580	William Pyckering	James Fyssherman	John Elmham
1581	William Pyckering	James Fyssherman	John Elmham
1582	James Fyssher	George Andrewnes	
1583	William Pyckering	Thomas Hooke	Ralfe Elmham
1584	William Pyckering	Thomas Hooke	Ralfe Elmham
1585	William Pyckering	James Fyssherman	Robert Bloome
1586	William Pyckering	James Fyssherman	Robert Bloome
1587	William Pyckering	John Elmham	Robert Pleasaunce
1588	James Fyssher	John Elmham	Robert Pleasaunce
1589	James Fysse	Richard Durrant	John Elmham
1590	James Fyssher	Richard Durrant	John Nelson
1591	James Fyssher	John Nelson	John Hoberd
1592	James Fyssher	John Hobard	Thomas Ayleward
1593	Richard Durrant	Raff Elmham	Thomas Elwarde
1594	Richard Durrant	Raff Elmham	Robert Hales
1596	Richard Durrant	John Elmham	Laurence Wryghte
1597		William Style	Laurence Wryghte
1598		William Style	Thomas Aylward
1599		John Hobarde	Thomas Aylward

An <sup>o</sup> .	MASTERS.	WARDENS.	
1600		John Hobarde	Robert Bloome
1601		Robert Bloome	Laurence Wryghte
1602		John Hobert	William Pynchyn
1603	James Fysshier	John Hobard	William Pynchyn
1604	Robert Bloom	John Hobard	Thomas Elward
1605		John Hobard	John Elvyn
1606	Robert Bloome	John Hobard	John Carr
1607	Robert Bloome	Mr. John Cropp	John Carr
1608		John Cropp	William Pynchyn
1609	John Cropp	William Pynchyn	Thomas Wrenche
1610	John Cropp	John Hoberte	Thomas Wrenche
1611	John Cropp	John Hubberd	Robert Blome
1612	John Hobert	John Quick	Robert Bloome
1613	John Hobart	John Quynch	Robert Hannant
1614	John Hobart	Mr. John Cropp	Robert Hannant
1615	John Hobart	John Crophe	Francis Baales
1616	John Hobart	Francis Beales	Milo Mayhewe
1617	John Hobart	William Pynchyn	Milo Mayhew
1618	John Hobart	William Pynchyn	Barthabe Carter
1619	John Hobart	Barthabe Carter	Joseph Cooke
1620	John Hobart	Robert Bloome	Joseph Cooke
1621	John Hobart	John Faridy	Robert Bloome
1622	John Anguish	John Faray	Daniel Harman
June			
1622	Robert Hennant	Daniel Harmer	John Fary
Dec.			
1623	John Cropp	Daniel Harmer	Robert Bloom
1624	John Cropp	Robert Bloom	Anthony Allen
		Robert Hannant	<i>Searcher</i>
1625		William Quaske	Anthony Allen
1626	John Cropp	William Quaske	John Billingsby
1627	William Quaske	John Billingsby	John Burton
1628	William Quaske	John Burton	John Grene
1629	William Quaske	John Grene	Richard Brady
1630		Richard Brady	William Mony
1631	Robert Bloome	William Mony	Peter Heyband
1632		Peter Haband	Thomas Cooke
1633	Robert Bloom	Thomas Cooke	Francis Beales
1634	Robert Bloom	Francis Beale	Edmund Speare
1635	William Cook	Edmund Speere	William Smith
1636	Thomas Cooke	John Cropp	William Smith
1637	Thomas Cooke	John Cropp	Richard Pollard
1638	John Cropp	Richard Pollard	Samuel Garrett
1640	John Cropp	John Dymes	William Riches
1641	John Greene	William Riches	James Cooke

An <sup>o</sup> .	MASTERS.	WARDENS.	
1642	John Greene	James Cooke	Francis Galliard
1643	James Cooke	William Newark	Francis Gallard
1644	James Cooke	William Newark	John Atkins
1645*	John Burton	Andreas Vanderlas	Nicholas Becket
1655	John Dymes	Thomas Balles	Thomas Holmes
1656	James Cooke	Thomas Holmes	Barth Carter
1657		Barth Carter	James Vlorfer
1658	James Cooke	James Vlorfer	William Brooke
1659	James Cooke	William Pynchyn	William Brooke
1660	James Cooke	William Pynchyn	Joell Sergison
1661	William Ryches	Joell Sargison	Henry Becker
1662	William Ryches	Henry Becker	Thomas Beckwith
1663	William Ryches	Thomas Beckwith	Bulstan Fulches
1665	William Ryches	Francis Phipps	James Burgar
		Thomas Holmes	<i>Bedale</i>
1666	William Riches	Edmund Dix	Joseph Sargison
		Thomas Holmes	<i>Bedale</i>
1667	William Ryches	Edward Dix	Robert Chadley
1668	Henry Fulchers	Edward Dix	Robert Chadley
1669	John Todd	Robert Chadley	John Bennett
1670	John Todd	John Benhall	William Riches
1671	Edmund Dix	William Ryches	Edward Portland
1672	Edmund Dix	Edward Portler	Thomas Lancaster
1673	Edmund Dix	Thomas Lancaster	Henry Daynes
1674	James Narforth	Henry Daynes	Samuel Salmon
1675	Woolstan Fulchis	Samuel Salmon	William Laurence
1676	Edmund Dix	William Laurence	Peter Daynes
1677	Thomas Beckwith	Peter Daynes	Samuel Wade
1678	William Riches	Robert Pollard	Thomas Danch
1679	John Bennald	Bernard Webb	Joseph Mason
		Thomas Holmes	<i>Bedale</i>
1680	Henry Secker	Joseph Mason	John Burton†
		Thomas Holmes	<i>Bedale</i>
1681	Woolstan Fulchis	Richard Wooral	John Booth
1682	William Laurence	John Boothe	Peter Coale
1683	William Laurence	Peter Cole	Thomas Martins

\* The Assembly Book from 1646 to 1654 is lost.

† "John Burton dead; Richard Worrell sworn *in loco*."

An <sup>o</sup> .	MASTERS.	WARDENS.	ASSISTANTS.
1684	Robert Chadley	Samuel Freke Robert Ead	William Lawrence William Riches Thomas Beckwith Peter Coale Woolstan Fulchis
1685	Peter Daines	Robert Eade Abraham Tracy	Bernard Webb William Laurence Samuel Freke Thomas Beckwith
1686	Edward Porther	John Worrell Thomas Salmon	Woolstan Fulchis Samuel Salmon William Laurence Peter Daines
1687	Thomas Beckwith	Thomas Salmon Bozourn Body	Woolstan Fulchis William Lawrence Bernard Webb William Laurence
1688	Thomas Beckwith	Thomas Salmon Bosone Body	Bernard Webb Woolstan Fulchis Robert Chadley Peter Daines
1689	Thomas Beckwith	William Laurence Henry Uffhet	Robert Chadley Woolstan Fulchis Bernard Webb Robert Chadley
1690	Bernard Webb	Henry Hufflet John Peirson	Peter Daines Thomas Beckwith William Laurence Woolstan Fulchis
1691	Bernard Webb	John Parsons Robert Robertson	Thomas Beckwith Peter Daines Robert Chadley Woolstan Fulchis
1693	John Worrell	Joseph Fenn John Bernard	John Peirson Henry Hufflet Robert Robertson Henry Hufflet
1694	Peter Coale	John Bernard Timothy Harper	Samuel Feake Joseph Fenn Bozoam Body Bozone Body
1695	Peter Cole	Timothy Harper Robert Fosdik	Joseph Fenn Henry Hoslet John Barner

An <sup>o</sup> .	MASTERS.	WARDENS.	ASSISTANTS.
1696	Peter Cole	Robert Fosdike Philip Geast	{ Timothy Harper Bozone Body Joseph Fenn John Pearson Robert Fosdike
1697	Timothy Harper	Philip Geast Francis Fothergill	{ Joseph Fenn Thomas Salmon John Bernard Philip Geast
1698	Timothy Harper	Francis Fothergill George Denny	{ Joseph Fenn John Peirson John Bernard Timothy Harper
1699	John Peirson	George Denny James Evrighe	{ John Fenn Woolstan Fulchis Francis Fothergill William Fulchis
1700	John Peirson	James Aldres Robert Priest	{ Henry Hufflet George Denny Joseph Fenn James Aldridge
1701	Thomas Salmon	Robert Priest Ralph Fox Mabeth Haris	{ Timothy Harper John Peirson George Denny <i>Bedale</i> Robert Preist
1702	John Salmon	Miles Greenwood Stephen Annison	{ Timothy Harper Henry Hufflet John Barnard James Aldridge
1703	Robert Preist	Stephen Annison William Wright	{ John Bernard Stephen Annison Myles Greenwood
1704	Robert Preist	William Wright Thomas Beckwith	{ John Bernard Henry Hufflet Stephen Annison
1705	Henry Hufflet*	Thomas Beckwith Richard Preston	{ Miles Greenwood William Wright John Peirson

\* An entry occurs of a fee of two shillings having been paid on being sworn before the Mayor. This is the first entry of the kind, and although mentioned the following year, does not occur again until 1720. The other crafts paid fees differing in amount.



An <sup>o</sup> .	MASTERS.	WARDENS.	ASSISTANTS.
1706	Henry Hufflet	Richard Preston John Tompson	{ Thomas Beckwith Stephen Annison John Peirson William Wright
1707	William Wright	John Tompson Solomon Hacket	{ Henry Hufflet Richard Preston Stephen Annison John Peirson
1708	William Wright	Solomon Hacket John Wade	{ Henry Hufflet John Tompson Richard Preston Stephen Annison
1709	Richard Preston	John Wade John Elvyn	{ William Wright James Aldridg Solomon Hacket Stephen Annison
1710	Richard Preston	John Elvyn Charles Hodgkines	{ Stephen Annison Jehu Tompson Henry Hufflet James Aldridg
1711	Stephen Annison	Charles Hodskin William Maltwood	{ James Aldred John Elvyn Myles Greenwood Richard Preston
1712	Stephen Annison	Samuel Seckar James Browne	{ Charles Hodgskins John Elvyn James Holdrich Richard Preston
1713	Miles Greenwood	John Elvyn Stephen Sadler	{ Richard Preston Samuel Seckar Charles Hodgkins Stephen Annison
1714	Miles Greenwood	Stephen Sadler John Wyth	{ Charles Hodgkins John Elvyn Samuel Seckar Richard Preston
1716	John Elvyn	James Carter John Gay	{ John Wyth Richard Preston Samuel Seckar Stephen Sadler
1717	Samuel Seckar	John Gay James Gutteridge	{ John Elvyn Richard Preston James Carles John Wyth



An <sup>o</sup> .	MASTERS.	WARDENS.	ASSISTANTS.
1718	Samuel Seckar	James Goodrick John Mayhew	{ John Wife James Carles John Gay Richard Preston
1719	John Wyth	John Mayhew Henry Adamson	{ Samuel Seckar James Goodrick James Carles John Gay
1720	John Wythe A fee of 2 shillings paid	Henry Adamson John Sadler	{ Samuel Seckar John Mayhew James Goodrick John Gay
1721	Thomas Beckett A fee of 2 shillings paid	John Sadler William Smith	{ John Wythe John Mayhew Henry Adamson Joseph Fenn
1722	Thomas Beckwith A fee of 2 shillings paid	William Pike William Smith	{ Joseph Fenn Francis Sherwood John Sadler John Gay
1723	John Gay A fee of 2 shillings paid	William Pyke Agabus Molden	{ William Smith Francis Sherwood John Sadler Thomas Beckwith

